

Individual than Solo... responsible for the merry heart doth... In these days one is en... good laugh every... The two principal... these laughs must... in books and from... after all, the... merely the vehicle... to talk to you... hold make up our... least one dose of... with each day; to... factory prepara... finished by the... he knew his busi... more complica... think. It is not... people laugh... nity that they are... You can recall... some family may... One member of... arrived yet. It... mother, or one... say it's a boy... till you meet... nstrates. He... Why, he just... roar of laughter... a tease!"... lited a bit, the... young com... nance. It may... thing over with... lished in Noah's... ndency toward... n pranks such... big sisters and... the dad's pipe... stant... successful, these... tial, to wit:... That is, there... nch" to it. It... a few; it... t part of univer...

EFFICIENT FARMING

Short Courses at Kemptville Agricultural School.

The farm people of Eastern Ontario will have the opportunity of attending practical courses of instruction given at the Agricultural School, Kemptville, during the period January 22nd to February 16th. Courses have been planned to accommodate those who find it impossible to attend the regular school course. The same instructors do the teaching and the same illustrating material is used in class work as is used in the regular classes, but the subject matter is condensed to suit the short period of instruction and the demands of the special short course student. Some outside lecturers assist with special lectures, bringing both variety and experience to the teaching. The short course does more than impart information by lecture. When farm people get together, experiences are exchanged in conversation and bits of information having a direct bearing on farm life and work are broadcasted. The getting together to talk things over is a valued feature in Short Course instruction work and adds much to the store of knowledge of all those taking part.

The Household Science course given February 5th to 16th is divided into three large sections: Cooking, Sewing and Home Nursing. The large subject, cooking, will receive thorough treatment in lectures, practices, cooking and baking demonstrations, with special reference to food materials always available on the farm. The Home Nursing course is designed to enable farm women to easily obtain the knowledge of how to care for sick in the home, what to do in an emergency and how to do it; how to render at all times the best possible assistance to the doctor or the nurse, where her services are necessary. Very often the expense of a nurse or medical man can be saved because of the ability of the women on the farm to take care of any ordinary case after having availed themselves of such an opportunity as is offered in these courses.

The Sewing course will consist of lessons on hand-sewing and measurements, drafting and cutting, machine finishing, and practice work on skirt and dressmaking. The object is to enable the farm women to accumulate easily and without expense such knowledge as will enable her to do such family sewing as she may desire in her own home.

The poultry course is offered during the period January 29th to February 3rd. This course is designed to fill the demand being made by the people of Eastern Ontario for knowledge of poultry keeping and also to stimulate in certain sections a greater interest in this profitable branch of farming. The course will consist of lectures on breeds, breeding, incubation, brooding and rearing, housing, feeding, sanitation, parasites and marketing. Demonstrations will be given and the course made as practical as possible.

The Motor Mechanics course—a practical one-week course beginning January 22nd, is being offered to all interested in farm motors. A knowledge of gas engine operation is necessary to every farm boy if he is to get the greatest use out of his farm ma-

chinery, tractor or motor. Instruction will be given in the well equipped mechanics building. This course has been divided so that complete instruction may be given on electricity, systems of ignition, carburetion, lubrication, details of gasoline engines, etc. Classes will be divided into groups of convenient size to perform the practical exercise conducted each afternoon. This course should enable those desiring it, to improve their knowledge and experience to such an extent as to be able to economically operate or repair farm engines.

Every busy wife and mother should arrange to see a model house and learn how to conserve her strength and energy.

Samantha says: Homes where the womenfolk sing as they work have riches which neither wind, rain, nor bad markets can wipe out.

Every farm is an independent enterprise in which the farmer himself is the superintendent and general manager, and he must be able to direct the business, even though he may be the only man to execute his own plans. —C. G. Hopkins.

How to Treat Chilblains.

A chilblain is a spot of defective tissue in which the circulation has been destroyed by frostbite. Around it is usually a large area of poor tissue in which the circulation is very feeble. This is always aggravated by pinching the foot into a tight shoe or getting them cold or wet. Woolen stockings should be worn and nothing should be allowed tight enough to impede the circulation. Do not warm the feet by artificial heat but bring the blood back by rubbing or bathing in cool water. Lotions containing camphor, tar or menthol may relieve the itching. It is important to eat plenty of nourishing food and build up the system in every possible way so that tissue building may progress steadily. You will not cure chilblain simply by "putting something on." You must build up the devitalized tissue.

Convenient Engine House.

Those using small gasoline engines out of doors will find the engine house of the type built by the writer, to be far handier than an old oil cloth, or a box, to cover the engine. Our house was built with a wall of sheet iron on the pulley side of the engine. We allowed the pulley to extend through a hole in the sheet iron. On the opposite side the door made up the wall. This door may be removed to allow room for cranking, or working on the engine. The two ends may then be built of old lumber, and a roof placed over the top to shed water. We find this house easy to build, handy and convenient, and greatly prolongs the life of the engine as well as keeps it in more perfect running order.—T. J. Robertson.

Fundamental Principles of Co-Operative Marketing

By R. D. Colquette, B.S.A., Professor of Marketing Economics, Ontario Agricultural College.

ARTICLE IV.

The last article dealt with merchandising a farm product as compared with dumping. It explained that dumping is the method by which a farm product is thrown on the market as fast as it is produced with no attention to the rate at which it is consumed. This makes it necessary for speculative interests to step in and take control of temporary surpluses and carry them over until the period of lessened production. On the other hand a merchandised product is fed to the market in an orderly fashion as the consumptive demand arises. The tendency of this method is to stabilize prices. Merchandising also includes the increasing of the consumptive demand. This can be accomplished in various ways which were outlined. All this work of substituting orderly marketing for dumping can only be accomplished effectively by organizations of producers.

In the merchandising process the product is usually sold to wholesalers in considerable quantities. It is received from the members generally in very small quantities or consignments. It would be manifestly impossible for an organization handling millions of dollars worth of product annually, received from thousands of individual members, to store each consignment separately, ship it separately, sell it separately, keep separate accounts for it, figure out its proportionate share of the overhead expense, and return the balance to the producer. This, even if possible, would entail an enormous amount of work and run the overhead expense up until the organization could not function in competition with other agencies.

To avoid such a condition a very simple principle has been discovered. It is known as the pooling method. When a consignment is received by a co-operative marketing organization it is first graded strictly according to quality. An accurate account is kept of the weight and grade, or in other words, of the quantity and quality of the consignment. It is then pooled or mingled with other product of the same kind and quality. This is called pooling, and the divisions of the product according to grade are called pools. There is the No. 1 pool for the No. 1 quality of product that comes in, a No. 2 pool for No. 2 quality of product, and so on through the various grades.

The above is called pooling according to grade. With products having a more or less constant production through the year or the greater part of the year another division is necessary. This second division is according to time. For example a co-operative association for marketing cheese might have monthly pools. All No. 1 cheese received during the month of June would go into the No. 1 June pool, and No. 2 cheese into the No. 2 June pool and so on for the different grades and the different months.

When a consignment of the product is received it is customary for the organization to make an immediate advance of a part of the price. The amount of this advance is generally determined by the loan value of the product; that is, the percentage of the current market value of the product that will be loaned by the banks on the security of storage receipts. Banks regularly do this with all staple farm products, no matter what agency handles them.

Sales from the various pools are made by the organization strictly on the graded basis. When the product in any one particular pool has all been sold the cost of handling is first deducted. It will be shown in a later article how these costs are estimated. The balance, including the advances that have been made, is the total net price received for all the product in the pool. The average net per unit for the pool is then struck and each member contributing to the pool gets his proportionate share. What the producer receives, therefore, is the net average price received for the pool into which his product graded.

A member may have sent in product of various grades which would, therefore, go into different pools. In every case, however, he gets the net price as arrived at by the method outlined above, for his contribution to each pool. Grading is the necessary basis of the pooling system. All products handled by a purely co-operative marketing organization is received and sold strictly according to grade. Payment is always according to quality. No other system is fair to the producer of a good product. Incidentally, co-operative marketing always tends to improve the quality of the product handled. The preferences of the consumer are interpreted to the producer in terms of dollars and cents. For that reason co-operative marketing wherever it has been effectively applied, has done more than any other agency to improve the quality of farm products. The producer of prime quality goods gets his reward, not by satisfying a vague sentiment but by receiving more money per unit than the careless producer who markets an inferior article.

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The Sunday School Lesson FEBRUARY 4

The Grace of Gratitude, Luke 17: 11-19. Golden Text—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name.—Ps. 100: 4.

Lesson Setting—Those who think that a ministry of healing would make the preaching of the gospel a triumphal march, have something to learn from the incident of our lesson. Here we have Christ healing men afflicted with a dread disease. Yet ninety per cent. of the men thus healed went back to their life of health and wholeness untouched by a sense of love or gratitude. They received the gift and straightway forgot the giver. Only one man returned to give thanks to the one who had wrought the cure for the blessing received, and he was an outsider.

I. Ten Lepers Asking for Mercy, 11-13. Vs. 11, 12. As he went to Jerusalem. Jesus has been repulsed by the Samaritans of the village that commands the entrance into Samaria from the north. Then he travels eastward towards Perea, along the borderland between Samaria and Galilee. There met him ten men that were lepers; the most terrible disease among the Jews. It was called the Finger of God, being thought of as a sign of God's anger. Leprosy was nothing short of a living death, a corruption of all the humors, a poisoning of the very springs of life, a dissolution, little by little, of the whole body. It was deemed an incurable disease and was caused by unsanitary conditions of living and poor food. Which stood afar off. They dared not enter the village, nor could they draw near Jesus, for the leper, when he saw any one approach him, must give warning by crying out, "Unclean! Unclean!" Not even his nearest and dearest may come near him. He is an outcast from God and man.

V. 17. They lifted up their voices and have mercy on us. If they cannot come to Jesus, they can cry aloud to him, and thus arrest the attention of the Master. Their cry expresses not only the greatness of their needs, but is an indication of faith in Christ, as a leader. In the New Testament we find the Roman centurion setting forth his faith in simple and clear words, but true faith may express itself in a look, a sigh, a cry. When he saw them, looked on them with a glance that took in the whole story of their life—its misery, its loneliness, its hopelessness. His heart of divine pity goes out to them.

II. One Leper Gives Thanks, 14-19. V. 14. Go show yourselves unto the priests. The thought of pity was followed immediately by the word of power. The leper who was healed of his leprosy, must show himself to the priest who alone could permit him to become a restored member of society. Lev., ch. 14 describes all the regulations involved in this restoration to society. Jesus' command that they should present themselves to the priests carried with it the implication that their cry for mercy was to be answered. At the same time he tests their faith in him for they were not to be healed and then go to the priests, but to be healed as they went to the priests. Their very starting for

phancy, but "I thank you" is often a true sacrament,—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." We do well to remind ourselves as well as children to say "Thank you," remembering the great gratitude of the Samaritan, who "fell down on his face at his feet, giving him thanks."

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The Samaritan not only thanked Jesus, he went on to "give glory to God." Applying this lesson to the lives of folk to-day, the first and most obvious observation would be that we should glorify God for healing. "When he saw that he was healed" he "glorified God." Every one knows how natural it is to pray for healing when one is really ill,—for our Sister dear Mother Earth, of all the protectors, nourishers, and keepers from death." Many of us Franciscans on Thanksgiving Day, and we may have other holy days of remembrance, but a constant joyous spirit of gratitude for life's common mercies comes either as a special gift of God, or is obtained with a great sum, the sustained habit of devout collection, and this habit, like all others, is the result of practice.

Method of Cleaning Stables. The following is a short-cut which I found helpful in the stable. Formerly I used to gather up every little particle of dirt or manure with a shovel. I now take what I can of horse manure with the barley fork and the cow manure with the manure fork. Then I use a scraper with a two-foot blade and six-foot handle to shove the material left in the horse stables, up against the two-inch planks on which the horses stand, and in the cow stable I shove this litter into the gutter. After the animals are then properly bedded, the stables look neat and altogether satisfactory. I find this saves about one-third of the time required by the old method.—Alex Paulsen.

New Auto Lap Robe. Rolling like an overgrown window shade, a new automobile lap robe is returned when idle by a spring into a case that serves as a foot rail.

Fire Losses in U.S. The fire loss last year throughout the United States was \$485,000,000, or \$4.47 per capita.

A pan which contains a thin layer of sand placed in the bottom of the oven prevents food from scorching.

"What you are," says Emerson, "thunders so loud I can't hear what you say."

What's the matter with the world? Just the faults of you and me.—Forbes.

Do You Pity Too Many People?

BY BRUCE BARTON.

A farmer's wife wrote to me once; the letter contained this paragraph: "I never look across our meadows or walk out under the stars without thinking of the women who are cooped up in the cities. How do they stand it—the hard city pavements instead of green grass; the haze of smoke covering their little patches of sky, and the dull roar of the traffic in their ears? Poor, shut-in women, I pity them!"

Some weeks went by, and one evening I met one of the very women she was talking about—a "cooped-up" woman who sees neither woods nor grass nor stars. Was she miserable? On the contrary, she was not only quite content, but took occasion during our talk to express voluble sympathy with the women of the farms. "I should think they would go crazy!" she exclaimed. "It must be so dreadfully lonesome—the long winters with snow piled knee-deep everywhere and no glimpse of human life except the rural free delivery man once a day! Poor things, I certainly pity them!"

Now I ask you to think for a moment of the emotional waste which these two women represent, each pitying the other. What a useless performance! To be sure, it involves no effort, and is accompanied by a certain unmerited sense of self-satisfaction. Each thinks she should have credit for something rather fine and generous, when, as a matter of fact, she has merely indulged herself in a futile debauch of feeling. Of that sort of effortless sentimentality the world has an oversupply.

Years ago, when I worked in a Montana construction camp, I used to look down at the Montenegrins and Serbs who were digging our ditches. "Poor devils, up to your hips in cold water," I said to myself, "what does life hold for you?"

It occurred to me one day that they might be pitying me. Why not? There I was on a salary less than their monthly wage, condemned to long hours of figuring after their day's work was done. They were in the ditches for only a few years; then, with their savings, they were going back home to live in leisure the rest of their lives. How many years would I have to work before my savings would support me according to our standards? And how foolish it was to seek to apply my standards to them!

William James, in one of his great chapters, warns us against the menace of such emotions which never express themselves in action. Be lifted or inspired by a wave of feeling, and you are a stronger man or woman provided you promptly do something fine or unselfish under the impulse. Do nothing, and the emotion merely corrodes, and you are worse off, rather than better.

"Trust in God and do something" was the motto of Mary Lyon who founded Mount Holyoke College. For trusting that never led to doing she had very little use.

The motto could well be reworded to read: "Pity people only when you mean to do something about it." But keep yourself from the deteriorating habit of promiscuous pitying.

The chances are that the people to whom you send out that sort of pity are sending back an equal or greater amount to you.

Small Fruit and Poultry.

Red raspberries furnish a dense shade on the poultry range where young stock are growing. They also furnish a hiding place when hawks appear. The berries are borne high enough in the foliage so that few will be taken by young chickens. Blackberries are borne out where the poultry can see them and will often be pecked. They do not make as good shade as raspberries. Currants and gooseberries will usually be all picked off while still very small and green.

In small poultry yards plums seem to be the most satisfactory tree fruit. Select varieties that grow near to the ground and prune them so the lower limbs will remain for shade. Growing poultry will not fly into the trees enough to injure the fruit seriously but they will pick up curculio and other insects that may injure the fruit.

Peach trees need a lot of cultivation and spraying and are not as good as plums in the poultry yards. Apples grow slowly and when mature they may be too large for small yards. They need a lot of spraying and trees too near the poultry houses cannot be sprayed thoroughly without spotting up the houses with the spray. A large apple orchard in soil is a fine range for poultry as it will furnish both shade and green food and be a little less windy than an open field range.

The combination of fruit and poultry cannot be made on a large scale unless there is plenty of labor available. Both are jobs for specialists when carried on intensively. But a small amount of fruit on the poultry farm proves good for the poultry and may prove a profitable sideline if properly managed.

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